

ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Allied Communications Procedures," "Allied Flaghoist Procedures," "International Signaling," and "Convoy Communications," chapters 4 through 7, pages 4-30 through 7-20.

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| <p>2-1. You received a message containing 28 groups from the flagship. What signal should you send to request repetition of the sixth group?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>IMI</u> 6 K2. 6 IMI K3. G 6 K4. 6 G K <p>2-2. What signal should you send to request repetition of the fourth and sixth to ninth group?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>IMI</u> 4-6-9 K2. <u>IMI</u> 4-9 K3. <u>IMI</u> 4-6 to 9 K4. <u>IMI</u> 4 to 6-9 K <p>2-3. The OOD may authorize a verification of a message originated by the engineering officer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False <p>2-4. The executive method of communication is used when the OTC desires that ships in company execute a signal at what time?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As soon as understood2. At stated intervals3. At the same time4. At random intervals <p>2-5. Request for repetitions, corrections, or verifications of the text of signals taken from a naval signal book must be for the entire text, or for those portions separated by TACK.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False <p>2-6. The immediate executive method is not used during daylight when signaling two or more ships, unless the ship is fitted with what equipment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. AN/KAS-12. AN/SAT-23. Mk 37 Mod 34. DSL | <p>2-7. If an aircraft is unable to receipt for a flashing light message by flashing light, what action should the pilot take?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Open and close the throttle2. Rock his/her wings3. Use voice radio4. Give the thumbs up sign <p>2-8. What equipment is needed to communicate with non-directional infrared?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yardarm blinkers2. Daylight signaling lantern3. AN/SAT-24. Searchlight fitted with an H-hood <p>2-9. To alert a ship by flashing light that you are about to transmit a semaphore message, what signal should you send?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. SEM2. SEMAPHORE3. STANDBY SEM4. STANDBY SEMAPHORE <p>2-10. What special semaphore signal is used to prevent mistakes in reception, which might occur if letters of adjacent groups are run together?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The front sign2. The attention sign3. The numeral sign4. The separative sign <p>2-11. When using the flaghoist method of calling, how should you indicate to a sending station that you can NOT receive its semaphore message?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By hoisting JULIETT2. By dipping JULIETT3. By hoisting ANSWER4. By dipping ANSWER <p>2-12. What publication contains guidelines for pyrotechnic light, flare, and rockets for international emergency situations?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ACP 1292. ACP 1683. ATP 2, volume II4. Pub 102 |
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- 2-13. By which of the following means may the authenticity of a pyrotechnic signal be determined?
1. The source of origin can be identified
 2. The signal is internationally recognized
 3. The signal is repeated twice
 4. The weather is clear
- 2-14. The OTC transmits a sound signal to all to find out what ships are within hearing distance. What sound signal should you transmit back to indicate that you are in the area?
1. Your ship's name
 2. Your collective call
 3. Your visual call sign
 4. Your voice call sign
- 2-15. When the OTC orders a course change by means of sound, what should the executive signal include?
1. The repeated text
 2. A 5-second blast
 3. A 5-second blast followed by the text —
 4. Prosign IX
- 2-16. What publication contains the basic guidance for voice radio communications?
1. ACP 125
 2. ACP 129
 3. ATP 2, Vol. II
 4. NWP 4
- 2-17. During radiotelephone communications, what station directs the operation and flow of traffic on the net?
1. The senior station
 2. The junior station
 3. The shore station
 4. The afloat station
- 2-18. What log is maintained on all radiotelephone nets and circuits?
1. Radio log
 2. Net log
 3. Circuit log
 4. Deck log
- 2-19. To distinguish numerals from words similarly pronounced, what proword should you use before numerals?
1. Numerals
 2. Numerals to follow
 3. Figures
 4. Figures to follow
- 2-20. When communicating by voice radio, how should you transmit your message?
1. Word by word
 2. Phrase by phrase
 3. Sentence by sentence
 4. Text by text
- 2-21. Abbreviated call signs may be used to establish radiotelephone communications.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-22. You are the radiotelephone operator at station CS. Station LM has established a direct net and has sent his/her traffic. What signal should you send to receipt for the message?
1. THIS IS CS ROGER OVER
 2. THIS IS CS ROGER OUT
 3. THIS IS CS OKAY OVER
 4. THIS IS CS OKAY OUT
- 2-23. What type of radiotelephone message is the most commonly used message?
1. Plaindress
 2. Codress
 3. Abbreviated plaindress
 4. Abbreviated service
- 2-24. What procedure uses a code word and number combination that is transmitted immediately to a station that discloses an essential element of friendly information?
1. Alert
 2. Net alert
 3. Station alert
 4. Beadwindow
- 2-25. For what reason is flaghoist signaling an accurate means of communicating?
1. Predetermined meanings are found in classified publications
 2. You can communicate simultaneously with all ships
 3. There is no possibility of transmission error
 4. The originator can visually check correctness of reception
- 2-26. When you communicate using flaghoist, numeral pennants are only used in the heading.
1. True
 2. False

- 2-27. What is the purpose of including a TACK in a signal?
1. To avoid repetition of the signal
 2. To separate groups that if not separated could convey another meaning
 3. To avoid deception of the signal
 4. To avoid lengthiness of the signal
- 2-28. You are the Signaller supervisor, your signal bridge has three halyards on each side. You instruct your striker to hoist a signal on the inboard port halyard. How should the halyard be designated?
1. One port
 2. Two port
 3. Three port
 4. Inboard port
- 2-29. What signal should you call out to inform your signal bridge personnel to get ready to display an incoming flaghoist signal?
1. "STAND BY"
 2. "STAND BY YOUR BAGS"
 3. "STAND BY INCOMING SIGNAL"
 4. "STAND BY TO RECEIVE"
- 2-30. What signal should the spotter call out when the completed signal has been hoisted to the dip?
1. "END OF HOIST, END OF SIGNAL"
 2. "TAKE IT UP"
 3. "FINISH SIGNAL"
 4. "END OF COMPLETED SIGNAL"
- 2-31. In what position should the originator normally hoist its signal?
1. At the dip
 2. Closed up
 3. Hauled down
 4. One-half away from the point of hoist
- 2-32. Best results are achieved in flaghoist communications when signals can be made as a single hoist and hauled down before another signal is hoisted.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-33. What position is a flaghoist in if it is to be read after another flying at the same time?
1. Closed up
 2. Hauled down
 3. Inferior
 4. Superior
- 2-34. Your ship is steaming in formation. A ship in company hoists a signal. You know the ship's aft of you cannot see the signal. What substitute should you hoist over the signal to indicate who originated the signal?
1. FIRST
 2. SECOND
 3. THIRD
 4. FOURTH
- 2-35. Which of the following is NOT a reason for omitting the address component of a flaghoist message?
1. Signals from the OTC
 2. Emergency signals
 3. Signals addressed to the OTC in direct visual communications
 4. Signals addressed to the OTC not in direct visual communications
- 2-36. What group is a two-letter group allocated to a particular chapter and the main vocabulary from which all signals in that chapter derived?
1. Suffix
 2. Supplementary
 3. Basic
 4. Chapter
- 2-37. The flag ship hoists the signal BL-CM1-5-R03-6-AD15. What groups are governed by BL?
1. CM1-5 only
 2. R03-6 only
 3. CM1-5-R03-6
 4. The entire signal
- 2-38. When governing groups apply to two or more groups, what governing group is inserted after the last signal to which it applies?
1. BI
 2. BU
 3. BV
 4. BX
- 2-39. The OOD informs you to hoist the following information: speed 20.8. What signal should you hoist?
1. SPEED TWO ZERO EIGHT
 2. SPEED TWO ZERO TACK EIGHT
 3. SPEED TWO ZERO POINT EIGHT
 4. SPEED TWO ZERO ANS EIGHT

2-40. What maneuver flag should you use to indicate to units that simultaneous execution of the signal is required?

1. CORPEN
2. TURN
3. FORMATION
4. STATION

2-41. The OOD sends up the following information: Form on a relative bearing 090 from the starboard side of the guide. What signal should you hoist?

1. FORM STBD 090
2. STATION STBD 090
3. FORM STBD 9
4. STATION STBD 9

2-42. You receive the following signal to be transmitted by flaghoist: CHARLIE MIKE TACK CHARLIE MIKE CHARLIE FIVE. How should you hoist this signal using substitutes?

1. CM TACK 2ND 1ST 3RD 5
2. CM TACK 1ST 2ND 4TH 5
3. CM TACK 1ST 3RD 2ND 5
4. CM TACK 1ST 2ND 3RD 5

2-43. You are aboard the flag ship. You receive a message from the flag officer to inform a ship in company to commence flight operations at 1800 and to be completed by 2100. If the basic group for flight operations is AB, what signal should you hoist?

1. T18 AB 21
2. AB TACK 21T18
3. AB TACK 18T21
4. AB TACK T18 TACK T21

2-44. What signal should you hoist to indicate to a ship that is repeating the signal incorrectly?

1. INT 1
2. INT 2
3. INT 3
4. INT 4

2-45. Your ship has visual responsibility for the ship astern. You have repeated a signal from the OTC, but the OTC hauls down the signal before the ship astern repeats the signal. How should you relay the signal to the astern ship?

1. By hoisting the signal close up
2. By hoisting the signal at the dip
3. By flashing light
4. By semaphore

QUESTIONS 2-46 THROUGH 2-67 PERTAIN TO INTERNATIONAL SIGNALING.

2-46. What is the term used to denote a station in which the signal is finally received by the addressee?

1. Receiving station
2. Identity signal
3. Station of destination
4. Station of origin

2-47. In international communications, what is the standard rate of signaling by flashing light?

1. 30 words per minute
2. 30 letters per minute
3. 40 words per minute
4. 40 letters per minute

2-48. When using a loud hailer, how should you transmit groups from the *International Code of Signals*?

1. By phonetic spelling
2. By characters
3. By phases
4. By words

2-49. When communicating using international procedures, how should you transmit the name of a ship or a specific place?

1. Abbreviations
2. Spelled out
3. Call signs
4. Nationality code

2-50. You receive a message from the OOD to transmit to a merchant ship by flashing light. The number 5.8 is a group in the message. How should you send the number?

1. FIVE POINT EIGHT
2. FIVE ANS EIGHT
3. FIVE DECIMAL EIGHT
4. FIVE AAA EIGHT

2-51. What signal should you hoist to indicate 15 March 1996 when communicating by international procedures?

1. D1503
2. D921503
3. DO31596
4. D150396

2-52. When communicating internationally, to indicate speed in kilometers, what signal should you send?

1. K
2. M
3. S
4. V

- 2-53. In international communications, what serves as a convenient reference number?
1. Identity signal
 2. Date
 3. Time of origin
 4. Time of receipt
- 2-54. When communicating to a merchant ship using voice radio, what group should you precede the signal with to indicate it is from the *International Code of Signal*?
1. CODE
 2. INTERCO
 3. 2ND SUB
 4. INTERNATIONAL
- 2-55. International procedure is used when international signals are preceded by naval call signs.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-56. To establish communications with a merchant ship, what signal should you hoist?
1. CS and your call sign
 2. CS and ANS
 3. ANS alone at the dip
 4. ANS and your call sign
- 2-57. A merchant ship has sent your ship a signal; you have indicated that the signal is understood, and the merchant ship hauls down the signal. What action should you take at this point?
1. Haul down ANS
 2. Haul down the signal
 3. Dip ANS
 4. Dip the signal
- 2-58. When communicating using international procedure, how should you hoist the signal L3554 using substitutes?
1. L 3 5 3RD SUB 4
 2. L 3 5 2ND SUB 4
 3. L 3 2ND SUB 4
 4. L 3 5 4 2ND SUB
- 2-59. What part of a flashing light message contains the procedure signal DE?
1. Call
 2. Text
 3. Identity
 4. Ending
- 2-60. When communicating using international flashing light, how should you receipt for each word or group?
1. By flashing M
 2. By flashing K
 3. By flashing R
 4. By flashing T
- 2-61. What signal should you hoist to indicate to a merchant ship that you wish to communicate with them by use of morse signaling by hand flags or arms?
1. Code K1
 2. Code K2
 3. Code K3
 4. Code AA
- 2-62. In what part of the *International Code of Signals* should you refer in order to determine the meaning of a three-letter signal displayed by a merchant ship?
1. Signaling instructions
 2. General Signal Code
 3. Medical Signal Code
 4. Appendix
- 2-63. While on the signal bridge at night, you hear a ship's foghorn. You know the nearby ship needs help because she sounds the horn in what manner?
1. Continuously
 2. Every 30 seconds
 3. Every minute
 4. Every 2 minutes
- 2-64. What is the international radiotelephone signal indicating that the originating ship is in distress?
1. SOS
 2. MAYDAY
 3. PAN
 4. NC
- 2-65. What radiotelephone prefix should a merchant ship transmit to indicate that she is about to send a message concerning the safety of navigation?
1. MAYDAY
 2. PAN
 3. SECURITE
 4. SAFETY

2-66. What signals are reserved for very urgent, important, or very common usage?

1. Single-letter
2. Two-letter
3. Three-letter
4. Medical

2-67. How should you supplement the meaning of a basic group when communicating using international procedures?

1. Governing groups
2. Complements
3. Suffixes
4. Separate signal

QUESTIONS 2-68 THROUGH 2-75 PERTAIN TO CONVOY COMMUNICATIONS.

2-68. What naval commander is responsible for the movement and the protection of allied merchant ships?

1. OCA
2. NSCO
3. CDSORG
4. NCSORG

2-69. What officer controls and coordinates the routing and movement of merchant ship convoys?

1. OCA
2. NCSO
3. VNCS
4. OTC

2-70. What officer is responsible for the internal operations of the convoy?

1. OTC
2. Convoy commodore
3. Vice commodore
4. Area commander

2-71. What flag is flown to identify the commodore's ship when a convoy is forming up?

1. CHARLIE
2. GOLF
3. XRAY
4. YANKEE

2-72. You should hoist your largest merchant ensign when the convoy commodore informs you to assume the guide.

1. True
2. False

2-73. When the leading ship falls out of line, what ship assumes the guide of the column?

1. The convoy commodore
2. The ship to port
3. The ship to starboard
4. The ship astern

2-74. If the guide ship becomes incapable of acting as guide, what ship assumes guide of the formation?

1. The leading ship to port
2. The leading ship to starboard
3. The ship astern
4. The guide will appoint the new guide

2-75. The convoy guide and column guides change when the convoy alters course by which of the following methods?

1. Wheeling
2. Column leaders turning simultaneously, the rest in succession
3. All ships turning simultaneously less than 090°
4. All ships turning simultaneously more than 090°